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nection with authorities around the camps, such as judges and women probation officers of the juvenile court, women physicians, men and women of the community and other agencies; that local and state agencies be utilized such as municipal and state farms; that each case be considered as far as possible individually; that agencies for the care of young mothers should be utilized, such as maternity and Florence Crittenton homes.

The Social Hygiene Division of the Commission on Training Camp Activities is sending out lecturers and weekly bulletins, and the coöperation on the part of the chairmen of this department has been very satisfactory.

For the first time in history America's boys are being sent to fight in Europe; for the first time in history means are being taken to safeguard them morally and socially. We are proud that the scandals of former wars relating to disease in camps are now nearly eradicated. We are more proud that in this war our boys are being saved from the scandals of both physical and moral disease; that we shall see them return as fit to fight the battles of life as they are to fight the battles of liberty and democracy.

MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES

BY MRS. PHILIP NORTH MOORE,

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The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense has planned and carried out certain lines of war work which might well be called "Relief Work under War Conditions." The department, Maintenance of Existing Social Service Agencies, was established for the purpose of maintaining the same standards of service activities during war time that have existed during peace; the conserving of the agencies that operate to maintain public morals, public health and the producing forces of the community.

We emphasized the President's statement urging the importance of keeping the full force and efficiency of all the agencies for social work, and of securing for all of them adequate support, in view of

the new and pressing demands created by the war,—especially those agencies which make for the preservation and improvement of public health and family life, the protection of motherhood and the preservation of children from the destructive and demoralizing influences of war. We all know our charities are unfortunately the first to suffer in any crisis, and it was anticipated that war conditions would make heavy inroads upon the financial support given to them in time of peace. Nothing seemed more certain, however, than that the need for these agencies would be more and more pressing as the conditions of normal life broke down under the strain of war.

Appeals which have arisen under the unusual conditions caused by the war quickly arouse the sympathies of the people. It was feared that contributors to specific charities might withdraw their support on account of their intense interest in new causes. It was not the intention to organize new associations, but to secure support and coöperation necessary to maintain agencies for guarding public welfare, such as district nursing, day nurseries, civilian hospitals, philanthropies, charities and recognized forms of social service.

Forty states and the District of Columbia and Hawaii complied with the request to form a department, with the following suggestions: to ascertain the needs of the philanthropic agencies; to send out a questionnaire as to the extent resources had been curtailed by the war, financially or in working force; what volunteer service might be utilized; whether paid workers needed in other pursuits could be replaced by volunteers; whether the burden of work had increased since war was declared; to name the service which their beneficiaries could render; what supervision and training these agencies would give to volunteers, and the qualifications and efficiency of volunteer workers sent to them.

Charts of the "opportunities for the service of women" in connection with the needs of various charities were recommended and were placed in local headquarters. In order to render such service more efficient, volunteers were urged to undertake some training: consequently a list of training classes in philanthropy and social service were posted side by side with the opportunities for service. These suggestions are given prominence, because they have been acted upon and pronounced helpful. Organizations, and institutions such as libraries, churches and colleges, have sent for the survey and questionnaire and have reported many calls for the same.

The states have reported very remarkable response to the requests. Illinois, for instance, reported advisory committees of professional social workers,—a propaganda committee to gather information and arrange it for the purpose of bringing before the public the necessity of maintaining social service agencies,—volunteers to devise means of coöperation between the social service department and the agencies in the matter of volunteer service,—group service to use the services of groups where energy was not utilized along the lines of occupational service,—state coöperation to keep informed of the status of the work throughout the state,—speakers, publicity and a budget or war chest system of great success. Illinois also organized special classes at the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, in which volunteers were taught to do social work.

Missouri reported that the war has changed our national life almost entirely, but it has not lessened the poor, the care of orphans, etc. War pressure upon 100,000,000 people for rigid economy in use of food and clothing, with an increase of 25 per cent in the cost of staple articles of diet, means that the need of charity work will perhaps reach its maximum during the present winter. High prices and the coal shortage will be felt with ever-increasing acuteness as the weeks go by. Organizations for children, for the aged and delinquents or for furnishing food and clothing to the needy, are facing heavily increased maintenance costs.

Americans must profit by the mistakes of other countries. Our charities must have not only former support but greater gifts to cover higher costs of food, fuel, and clothing. Home charities are a part of war's own problem. England, France and Germany realized this, after a season of neglect during which juvenile delinquency and debasement of public morals increased to such menacing proportions that the people quickly returned to the full support of their municipal charities.

Indications throughout the country seemed to demand co-ordination in raising such funds, a budget or war chest for one sum, to be apportioned as needed or as requested by the contributors. This war chest in some cases included contributions for the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., according to the "drive," and the apportionment for the locality. For the philanthropic and social service agencies, the apportionment was generally the amount used in 1917-18, plus a percentage of increase under war conditions

for 1918-19. Reports indicate a very gratifying return to all these requests for contributions. Some interesting slogans were used, such as: "Give one day's income out of the month for every month in the year." The general report is that there has been very little falling off in regular contributions, but a much greater need in many directions, due to the war.

The Committee on Nursing of the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense invited the assistance and co-operation of the Woman's Committee in the work of increasing the supply of nurses for home and foreign service. The plan of such a committee included a survey of the present nursing resources of the country, stimulation of the interest of educated young women in nursing as a war service, the increase of hospital training school facilities and the securing of suitable publicity in the local press. In order that the State Divisions might give the greatest measure of coöperation, the requests were referred through this Department to the state chairmen of the department for transmission of the information.

Assistance in conducting the survey has been given the State Nurses' Association by our chairmen in fifteen states. Nurses have been supplied for military service, and given military standing; a list of institutions in the United States, with the requirement for entrance, was prepared by Nebraska; recruits for training in hospitals were secured to make up the shortage caused by the call for nurses in overseas service. The call of the Surgeon General for from 25,000 to 30,000 nurses by 1919, means that the reserve is being depleted. The fact that trained nurses are needed in city and private hospitals and in public health nursing in city and state, has induced a new drive for an enrollment of a *Student Nurse Reserve*. This is being conducted by the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense under the direction of the Resident Director.